Hope of Israel Ministries (Ecclesia of YEHOVAH God):

The "Jacob's Trouble" Series:

The Edomite Jews and Oliver Cromwell of England

Oliver Cromwell, back in the 17th century, became a traitor when he acted as a paid agent of Edomite Jews who co-conspired with him to usurp the throne of England out from under King Charles I. These so called "Jews" were of the same ilk banished from England by King Edward back in the late 13th century. They were not of the blood line of Jacob/Israel, but were in fact descendants of Esau/Edom, as described in Genesis chapter 28.

by HOIM Staff

With two peoples so opposite in character as Jacob (the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic-Scandinavian nations) and Esau (modern Jews), one must predominate over the other. They can never have mutual agreement or equal status. Explains Charles A. Weisman:

> If the laws, religion, government and morals that are characteristic of Jacob are followed in the land, then those of Esau are rejected. Esau will, by the nature of his character, be under the subjection of Jacob. And so it was with the Jews in much of European and American history. **[1]**

Due to their contrasting traits, when the white race (Anglo-Saxon-Celtic-Scandinavian nations) governs, the Jew (Esau) will always be in a subservient position. All of history verifies this. In a white Christian nation, the Jew will always be the "tail."

Between the years 250 A.D. and 1948 A.D. -- a period of 1,700 years -- Jews have experienced more than eighty expulsions from various countries in Europe -- an average of nearly one expulsion every twenty-one years. Jews were expelled from England, France, Austria, Germany, Lithuania, Spain, Portugal, Bohemia, Moravia, and seventy-one other countries. If Jews had been exiled, expelled, or otherwise done away with by one or two countries, you could possibly make a case for this fable of “anti-semitism,” or that maybe just certain people had a problem with the Jews. However, when it gets to the point that you have a list of 109 different exiles from 84 different places, with some of them having to do so repeatedly, one is forced to start looking at the Jew himself as the problem, and not those attempting to free themselves from the grasp of these parasites.

Just the fact that many countries were forced to repeatedly exile the Jews, proves that these are relentless parasites, who will stop at nothing to gain control of our countries, enslave our people, and commit genocide against all peoples of the earth.

All these expulsions dispels the myth that “zionism” (which didn’t appear until 1898) and “zionists” are the root source of today’s problems. Both of these are merely symptoms of a much larger problem with the entire Jewish race. None of the countries exiled just some of the Jews, and none were foolish enough to simply consider them a religion or ideology. The Jews were exiled, and expelled, as an entire race then, and should be dealt with as an entire race now. Let's look at one of the expulsions that occurred over the 1,700 year period.

Oliver Cromwell -- A Profile

In the year 1599 Oliver Cromwell was born into a family which was, for a time, one of the wealthiest and most influential in the area. Educated at Huntingdon grammar school, now the Cromwell Museum, and at Cambridge University, he became a minor East Anglian landowner. He made a living by farming and collecting rents, first in his native Huntingdon, then from 1631 in St. Ives, and from 1636 in Ely. Cromwell’s inheritances from his father, who died in 1617, and later from a maternal uncle, were not great. His income was modest, and he had to support an expanding family -- widowed mother, wife and eight children. He ranked near the bottom of the landed elite, the landowning class often labeled "the gentry," which dominated the social and political life of the county. Until 1640 he played only a small role in local administration, and no significant role in national politics. It was the civil wars of the 1640s which lifted Cromwell from obscurity to power.

Little is known of the first 40 years of his life, as only four of his personal letters survive -- along with a summary of a speech that he delivered in 1628. He became an Independent Puritan after seemingly undergoing a religious conversion in the 1630s, taking a generally tolerant view towards the many Protestant sects of his period. While it is claimed that he was an intensely religious man, a self-styled Puritan Moses, and that he fervently believed that YEHOVAH God was guiding his victories, some have questioned that viewpoint.

Oliver Cromwell

He was elected Member of Parliament for Huntingdon in 1628, and gained a reputation as a "religious" hothead by promoting radical reform. He was later elected to the Short (1640) and Long (1640–1649) Parliaments for Cambridge. As it turned out, Cromwell was too outspoken for the leaders of the opposition, who ceased to use him as their mouthpiece after the early months of the Long Parliament.

Indeed, though Cromwell shared the grievances of his fellow members over taxes, monopolies, and other burdens imposed on the people, it was his so-called religious beliefs that first brought him into opposition to the king's government. In November 1641, John Pym and his friends presented to King Charles I a "Grand Remonstrance," consisting of over 200 clauses, among which was one censuring the bishops "and the corrupt part of the clergy, who cherish formality and superstition" in support of their own "ecclesiastical tyranny and usurpation." Cromwell declared that, had it not been passed by the House of Commons, he would have sold all he had "the next morning, and never have seen England more."

The Remonstrance was not accepted by the king, and the gulf between him and his leading critics in the House of Commons widened. A month later Charles vainly attempted to arrest five of them for treason: Cromwell was not yet sufficiently prominent to be among these. But when, in 1642, the king left London to raise an army, and events drifted toward civil war, Cromwell began to distinguish himself -- not merely as an outspoken Puritan, but also as a practical man capable of organization and leadership. In July he obtained permission from the House of Commons to allow his constituency of Cambridge to form, and arm, companies for its defense. In August he himself rode to Cambridge to prevent the colleges from sending a valuable shipment of their silver plate to be melted down for the benefit of the king and, as soon as the war began, he enlisted a troop of cavalry in his birthplace of Huntingdon.

He entered the English Civil Wars on the side of the "Roundheads" or Parliamentarians, nicknamed "Old Ironsides". He demonstrated his ability as a commander and was quickly promoted from leading a single cavalry troop to being one of the principal commanders of the New Model Army, playing an important role under General Sir Thomas Fairfax in the defeat of the Royalist ("Cavalier") forces. As a captain he made his first appearance with his troops in the closing stages of the Battle of Edgehill (October 23, 1642) where Robert Devereux, 3rd earl of Essex, was commander in chief for Parliament in the first major contest of the war.

Cromwell gained experience in a number of successful actions in East Anglia in 1643 -- notably at the Battle of Gainsborough on 28 July. He was subsequently appointed governor of the Isle of Ely, and a colonel in the Eastern Association.

How the Jews Murdered Charles I

Most history students would probably protest the idea that Charles I, king of England (1625-49), was murdered, but they probably do not know the details of how the Jews used Cromwell to trump up charges against the sovereign, and how Dutch Jews were the power behind Cromwell.

We know that, in many Reformed circles, a certain amount of reverence is accorded to Oliver Cromwell, the usurper to the English throne, if for no other reason than he led the

Puritans to political victory in the kingdom. They do this despite the fact that Cromwell was a Rosicrucian Mason who was well versed in the Jewish Kabala. Any notion that Cromwell was really a Christian is probably misplaced.

During the 17th century the Jews attempted a comeback through the agency of Oliver Cromwell, who used brutal force to conquer England, and whose military successes owed not to his military genius, but to his superb intelligence network, which always knew the movements of King Charles' armies. This intelligence was supplied by English traitors and Jewish infiltrators.

One of the more prominent traitors was John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough and ancestor of Winston Churchill, who abandoned service to the king, in favor of a 6,000 pound annual stipend from the Jew Solomon Medina of Holland.

Prior to open hostilities the Jew, Fernandez Carvajal, organized 10,000 operatives to exploit the country's continuing religious divisions, particularly with the Sabbatean controversy which concerned itself with the question of the observance of the Sabbath.

The Jews had alighted in the Netherlands during the 16th and 17th centuries, from where they financed Cromwell -- on the condition that he allow them back into England upon destroying the English monarch. Former South African central banker Stephen Goodson **[2]** quotes excerpts from correspondence between Cromwell and the Jew Ebenezer Pratt, who promised generous funding in exchange for the aforementioned quid pro quo. The good Mason Cromwell explained that he would need time and circumstances to pull off the murder, and that he would need a way to distance himself from the actual deed -- plausible deniability as the CIA likes to state it.

Edomite Jewish bankers from Amsterdam, led by the Jewish financier and army contractor of Cromwell's New Model Army, Fernandez Carvajal, and assisted by Portuguese Ambassador De Souza, a Marano (secret Jew), saw an opportunity to exploit in the civil unrest led by Oliver Cromwell in 1643. A stable Christian society of ancient traditions, binding the true Judahite Monarchy, Church, State, nobles and people into one solemn bond, was disrupted by Cromwell's Protestant uprising. The Jews of Amsterdam exploited this civil unrest and made their move. They contacted Oliver Cromwell in a series of letters.

The evidence which ABSOLUTELY convicts Oliver Cromwell of participating in the Jewish Revolutionary Plot was obtained by Lord Alfred Douglas, who edited a weekly review *Plain English* published by the North British Publishing Co. **[3]** In an article which appeared in the issue of Sept. 3rd 1921 he explained how his friend, Mr. L. D. Van Valckert of Amsterdam, Holland, had come into possession of a missing volume of records of the Synagogue of Mulheim. This volume had been lost during the Napoleonic wars. The volume contains records of letters written to, and answered by, the Directors of the Synagogue, such as follows:

Cromwell to Ebenezer Pratt of the Mulheim Synagogue in Amsterdam, 16th June 1647:

> In return for financial support will advocate [re]admission of Jews to England: This however impossible while [King] Charles living. Charles cannot be executed without trial, adequate grounds for which do not at present exist. Therefore advise that Charles be assassinated, but will have nothing to do

> with arrangements for procuring an assassin, though willing to help in his escape.

To Oliver Cromwell from Ebenezer Pratt, 12th July 1647:

> Will grant financial aid as soon as [King] Charles removed and Jews [re]admitted. Assassination too dangerous. Charles shall be given opportunity to escape: His recapture will make trial and execution possible. The support will be liberal, but useless to discuss terms until trial commences.

The letters between the two conspirators is fascinating because it shows, without question, that two parties were conspiring to destroy a third, evidence of which is enough to demolish the imbecilities of those who deny conspiracies, such as the Jewish Cass Sunstein, who was the Administrator of the White House Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs under the Obama administration.

In 1646 King Charles was defeated at Newark and taken into parliamentary custody on November 12th. In the following year, Charles was given the opportunity to escape. Escaping to the Isle of Wight, he began desperate negotiations six months later with the National Kirk elders who had betrayed him. The Presbyterian Scots recognized that their misguided affiliation had greatly assisted the demolition of their own ancient kingly heritage. But, despite their efforts to make amends, it was too late, and the Scots Royalist army was crushed at Preston in August 1648.

King Charles was, of course, recaptured. Historians Hollis and Ludlow, authorities on this chapter of history, are both on record as considering the flight as the stratagem of Cromwell. After King Charles had been recaptured events moved apace. Cromwell had the British Parliament purged of most members he knew were loyal to the monarchy. Notwithstanding this drastic action, when the House sat all night on December 5th, 1648, the majority agreed "That the concessions offered by the king were satisfactory to a settlement."

Any such settlement would have disqualified Cromwell from receiving the blood-money promised him by the Edomite International Money-Barons through their agent E. Pratt, so Cromwell struck again. He ordered Colonel Pryde to purge Parliament of those members who had voted in favor of a settlement with the King. What then happened is referred to, in school history books, as Pryde’s Purge.

When the purge was finished fifty members remained. They are recorded as The Rump Parliament. They usurped absolute power. On January 9th, 1649, "A High Court of Justice" was proclaimed for the purpose of putting the king of England on trial. Two thirds of the members of the Court were "Levelers" from Cromwell’s Army.

The conspirators couldn’t find an English lawyer who would draw up a criminal charge against King Charles. Carvajal, then, instructed an alien Jew, Isaac Dorislaus, Manasseh Ben Israel’s agent in England, to draw up the indictment upon which King Charles was tried. As a result, Charles was found guilty of the charges leveled against him by the International Jewish money-lenders -- not by the people of England.

On January 30th, 1649, he was publicly beheaded in front of the Banqueting House at Whitehall London. The Jewish money-lenders, directed by the High Priests of the

Synagogue of Satan, had had their revenge because Edward I had previously expelled the Jews from England. Oliver Cromwell received his blood-money, just as Judas had done with the Messiah.

Here we possibly find the first mention of the Jews overwhelming desire to remove YEHOVAH God's legally ordained leader of His people Israel. This right of kingship is found in the book of Genesis: "The scepter [a symbol of kingship] shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh comes (49:10)."

After King Charles Death

Writes Prince Michael of Albany:

> Without further ado the Scots installed the late King's son, Charles II Stuart, who was crowned at Scone on 1 January 1651. Needless to say, the Puritans violently objected, and in that same year Cromwell defeated the new King at Worcester, whereupon Charles II escaped to France. Scotland was then brought firmly under the rule of Cromwell's kingless Commonwealth, and 280 years of legitimate [Judahite] Stewart/Stuart succession were ruthlessly terminated.
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> With no one to oppose him, Oliver Cromwell became so powerful that, in 1653, he elected to rule by martial force alone. He dissolved Parliament, and appointed himself "Lord Protector" so that Britain was in the grip of a ruthless military dictator with greater powers than any king had ever known.
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> Having disposed of Parliament and the monarchy, to substitute them with his own all-powerful army, Cromwell then sought to demolish the Anglican Church as well. At his order, the Common Prayer Book was forbidden, as were the celebrations of Christmas and Easter. His self-styled military Protectorate was more severe than any previous regime, and his puritanical directives lasted throughout the 1650s. Games, sports and entertainment were restricted, dissenters were tortured and banished, houses were sequestrated, punitive taxes were levied, universities were constrained, theatres and inns were closed, freedom of speech was denied....No one was safe, even at home, and any unwitting group of family or friends could be charged with plotting against an establishment that empowered crushing fines to be imposed at will by the soldiers. It was not surprising that people prayed for "a speedy deliverance from the power of the major-generals, and a return to the protection of the Common Law." **[4]**

After the British Isles were declared a republic and named the Commonwealth, Oliver Cromwell served as the first chairman of the Council of State, the executive body of a one-chamber Parliament. During the first three years following Charles I’s execution, however, he was chiefly absorbed in campaigns against the Royalists in Ireland and Scotland. He also had to suppress a mutiny, inspired by a group known as Levelers, an extremist Puritan party said to be aiming at a "leveling" between rich and poor, in the Commonwealth army.

Detesting the Irish as primitive, savage, and superstitious, Cromwell believed they had carried out a huge massacre of English settlers in 1641. As commander in chief and lord

lieutenant, he waged a ruthless campaign against them, though when he refused quarter to most of the garrison at Drogheda near Dublin in September 1649, he wrote that it would "tend to prevent the effusion of blood for the future,…which otherwise cannot but work remorse and regret."

On his return to London in May 1650, Cromwell was ordered to lead an army into Scotland, where Charles II had been acknowledged as its new king. Fairfax had refused the command so, on June 25, Cromwell was appointed captain general in his place. He felt more tender toward the Scots, most of whom were fellow Puritans, than toward the Catholic Irish. The campaign proved difficult, and during the winter of 1650 Cromwell was taken ill. But he defeated the Scots with an army inferior in numbers at the Battle of Dunbar on September 3, 1650 and, a year later, when Charles II and the Scots advanced into England, Cromwell destroyed that army at Worcester.

This battle ended the Civil Wars.

Beginning in 1655 Cromwell, through his alliance with the Jewish bankers of Amsterdam, and specifically with Menasseh Ben Israel and his brother-in-law David Abravanel Dormido, initiated the resettlement of the Jews in England.

In September 1655 Menasseh ben Israel arrived in London with a delegation, and members of his family, and personally petitioned Cromwell for the readmission of the Jews. Menasseh ben Israel was born in Lisbon in 1604, settled in Amsterdam and became a Rabbi. He was a polymath: author, printer, publisher, bookseller and scholar, who cultivated links with the new Commonwealth regime in England. It was his belief that the Jewish Messiah would only appear when the Jewish people had spread throughout the world. Establishing communities in England would help to bring about that second coming. Menassen ben Israel published a pamphlet in 1651 **[5]** appealing to Cromwell.

Cromwell met with him and a committee of the Council of State, and it was agreed that a conference should be convened to discuss the issues. The petition requested citizenship, freedom of worship, burial grounds, freedom to trade and the withdrawal of all laws against Jews.

The conference met several times in December 1655 but was, in the end, inconclusive. There was no formal decision to allow readmission, but it was soon evident that the presence of Jews would be more openly tolerated. Cromwell permitted Jews to worship in private as they had done prior to the petitioning, and within months a synagogue and burial ground were allowed.

By 1656 Cromwell made good on his promise to Pratt, but could only do so by smuggling in Jews to England as practically all of the merchant and professional classes, to say nothing of his own government, were staunchly opposed to such actions.

The significance of the mission by Menasseh ben Israel, in achieving the level of toleration reached in 1656, is a continuing discussion. Similarly, Cromwell’s motives for debating the issue openly may not have been the result of any desire for liberty of conscience as understood in the late 19th century or today, but it did lead to a significant advance in Jewish domination in England.

Following the initial resettlement of the Jews in England, the Dutchman William of Orange led another and final invasion of England, also financed by Jews, which permanently established the Hanoverians on the British throne.

William of Orange, the Bank of England, and the Jews

William Stadholder, a rather ordinary Dutch army careerist, had money problems. The Jews saw another opportunity, and through their influence arranged for William's elevation to Captain General of the Dutch Armed Forces. The next step up the ladder for William was his elevation, by the Jews, to the aristocratic title of William, Prince of Orange.

The Jews then arranged a meeting between William and Mary, the eldest daughter of the Duke of York. The Duke was only one place removed from becoming King of England. In 1677 Princess Mary of England married William Prince of Orange.

To place William upon the throne of England, it was necessary to get rid of both Charles II and the Duke of York, who was slated to become James II of the Stuarts. It is important to note that *none of the Stuarts would grant a charter for an English national bank*. That is why murder, civil war, and religious conflicts, caused by the Jewish bankers, plagued their reigns.

William of Orange

Because Charles II was now on the throne of England, the Jewish Amsterdam bankers instituted a great financial depression in England of 1674. The unrest caused by this development paved the way for the House of Nassau (the Dutch House of Orange) to seize the throne of England. England made peace with its nemesis, Holland, in 1677. As part of the deal, William of Orange married Mary, daughter of the Duke of York, who became King James II (of England, VII of Scots) when Charles II died in 1685. James now became the only obstacle to William's taking over the throne of England. The

Amsterdam bankers now launched a frenetic campaign of bribing King James II's leading aristocratic supporters.

The Catholic King James soon irritated the English Protestants, and they were looking for someone to overthrow him. But they didn't have the resources or the organization to do anything about it. The Jews had both. But they wanted their man on the throne of England -- not just any Protestant. What's interesting, from the point of view of this article, is the price the Jews extracted for their support of William's invasion of England, Scotland and Ireland.

In 1688 the Jews ordered William, Prince of Orange, to land in England at Torbay. He landed on the shores of Torbay, the same place that the Trojan, Brutus, had landed when he came to establish London as his New Troy about 1,103 B.C. Today there is a statue of William of Orange, in the fishing port of Brixham, to commemorate his arrival near that spot.

William was a student of the esoteric arts, and his physician, Johann Schweitzer, also known as Helvetius, once claimed to have performed alchemy and turn lead into gold!

In November 1688 the Catholic king of England, James II (Stuart), was overthrown through this well-organized invasion financed by the moneyed Jews of Amsterdam -- and led by the *Prieure de Sion* and the Orange Order. The king was exiled to France, and in February of 1689 William of Orange, the Prince of Nassau, was put upon the English throne by means of a coup d'etat. This became known as the Glorious Revolution. Even official historians admit that the people did not participate in this coup. William of Orange became William III of England as husband of Queen Mary. It was William's grotesque treatment of the Irish which led to centuries of bitterness in Ireland -- which continues to this day.

Because of an ongoing campaign of *L'Infamie* against King James II, contrived by the Jews, he abdicated and fled to France. Those who had aided William's invasion were well-rewarded; they have been the wealthiest families in England ever since.

No sooner was the Dutch General sitting upon the throne of England when he soon got England involved in costly wars against Catholic France, which put England deep into debt. William then persuaded the British Treasury to borrow £1,250,000 from the Jewish bankers who had put him there. Here was the Jewish bankers' chance to collect.

School books inform British children that the negotiations were conducted by Sir John Houblen and Mr. William Patterson, on behalf of the British Government, with money-lenders WHOSE IDENTITY REMAINED SECRET. Search of historical documents reveals that, in order to maintain complete secrecy, the negotiations regarding the terms of the loan were carried on in a church. In the days of the Messiah the money-lenders used the Temple. In the days of William of Orange they desecrated a church.

The Jewish international money-lenders agreed to accommodate the British Treasury to the extent of £1,250,000, providing they could dictate their own terms and conditions. This was agreed to. The terms were in part :

1. That the names of those who made the loan remain secret; and that *they be granted a Charter to establish a Bank of England*.

2. That the directors of the Bank of England be granted the legal right to establish the Gold Standard for currency by which --

3. They could make loans to the value of £10 for every £1 value of gold they had on deposit in their vaults.

4. That they be permitted to consolidate the national debt; and secure payment of amounts due as principal and interest *by direct taxation of the people*.

Thus, for the sum of £1,250,000, King William of Orange sold the people of England into economic bondage. The Edomite Jewish money-lenders gained their ambitions. They had usurped the power to issue and control the currency of the nation. And, having secured that power, they cared not who made the laws.

Just what the acceptance of the Gold Standard, according to the Jews dictates, meant is best illustrated by citing a simple transaction:

The directors of the Bank of England could loan £1,000 for every £100 worth of gold they had on deposit as security. They collected interest on the full £1,000 loan. At 5 per cent this amounted to £50 a year. Therefore at the end of the first year the bankers collected back 50 per cent of the amount they had originally put up to secure the loan. If a private individual wished to obtain a loan, the bankers made him put up security, in the form of property, stocks, or bonds, much in excess of the value of the loan he required. If he failed to meet payments of principal and interest, foreclosure proceedings were taken against his property, and the moneylenders obtained many times the value of the loan.

The international bankers never intended that England be allowed to pay off the national indebtedness. The plan was to create international conditions which would plunge ALL nations concerned deeper and deeper into their debt. So King William, under orders from the Elders of Zion in Amsterdam, persuaded the British Treasury to borrow 1.25 million pounds sterling from the Jewish bankers who had helped him to the throne. Since the state’s debts had risen dramatically, the government had no choice but to accept. Parliament accepted and the Jewish bankers sunk their tentacles into Great Britain.

According to Captain A. M. Ramsay in his book, *The Nameless War*,

> Oliver Cromwell back in the 17th century, became a traitor when he acted as a paid agent of Edomite Jews who co-conspired with him to usurp the throne of England out from under King Charles the II. These so called "Jews" were of the same ilk banished from England by King Edward back in the late 13th century. *They were not of the blood line of Jacob/Israel but were in fact descendants of Esau/Edom as described in Genesis chapter 28*.
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> They were impostors who claimed to be of the house of Israel and are referred to in Revelation 2:9 and 3:9 as Jews, "which say they are Jews, (of the tribe of Judah) and are not, but do lie," and the lie continues up to this present day! Evidently Cromwell believed their lies and accepted bribe money when he re-admitted them in 1657. Soon, *the economy of England began to suffer from the effects of Jewish usury, known as the thievery of fractional*

> *reserve banking*. Since that fateful day, the British [Israelite] people have slowly been bled of all their wealth and their vast empire. **[6]**

In 1694, William signed the charter for the Bank of England, and made the City of London-New Troy the center of global finance, a position it still enjoys.

The ban on the Jews entering England was immediately lifted. But, even that was not the big prize. *The big prize was the founding of the Bank of England*. The Jews had founded the Bank of Amsterdam in 1609. It was the world's first real Central Bank. In 1694 William granted the Bank of England its charter. It was a private bank. It's shareholders were full of Jews with Spanish sounding names -- Da Costa, A Fonseca, A Mendes, A Nunes, A Henriquez, Rodrigues, A Salvador, De Mattos, De Medina. But although it was a private bank, it immediately acted as if it were the government.

Because it had huge capital compared to native English banks, it could put any English bank out of business instantly. It could do this by simply calling in all the paper notes of any English bank that displeased it. Since at that time notes, as we have seen, had to be backed up by gold, the Bank of England would simply buy up all the notes of a rebellious bank -- and then present them all at once demanding gold in return. When the victim bank couldn't hand over so much gold -- it would be declared bankrupt and closed down. And once the Bank of England made that point clear to everybody, it made a rule that any other bank that wanted to stay in business had to deposit a certain amount of gold in the Bank of England -- or be closed down. The Jews had English banking by the short hairs. From now on, the banking and financial system of England and the British empire was, in fact, the banking and financial system of the Jews.

A Time-Line of Events

History proves that the International Jewish money-lenders had a purpose other than revenge for getting rid of King Charles. *They removed him to obtain control of England's economy and government*. They planned to involve many European countries in war with England. Great sums of money are needed to fight wars. By loaning the crowned heads of Europe the money required to fight wars they fomented, the Internationalists were enabled to rapidly increase the national debts of all European Nations.

The chronological sequence of events, from the execution of King Charles I in 1649 to the institution of the Bank of England in 1694, shows how the National Debt was increased. The International Jewish Bankers also used intrigue and cunning to throw Christians at each others throats.

1649 Cromwell financed by Jews, waged war in Ireland. He captures Drogheda and Wexford. British Protestants are blamed for the persecution of Irish Catholics. King Charles I executed.

1650 Cromwell was indeed a butcher who massacred both Scottish Presbyterians and Irish Catholics. The Presbyterian Scots were angry that Cromwell had executed the Stewart king Charles I in 1649. They decided to invite Charles' son and heir, Charles II, to be their new king. Cromwell viewed this as an act of rebellion against him and his Jewish masters. To this end, Cromwell led his army over the border at Berwick in July 1650, and proceeded to march on the Scots, who were sheltered behind impregnable

fortifications around Edinburgh, and refused to be drawn out to meet Cromwell's army in battle.

Furthermore, between Edinburgh and the border, the Scottish commander David Leslie adopted a scorched earth policy, thus forcing Cromwell to obtain all of his supplies from England, most arriving by sea through the port at Dunbar. By early September, the English army, weakened by illness and demoralized by lack of success, withdrew to Dunbar. Here Cromwell tricked Leslie into facing him, and Cromwell attacked under cover of darkness with boosted numbers landed from sea. Cromwell routed and massacred much of the Scots.

On Sept 3 Cromwell, after capturing Edinburgh, took 5,000 Scots prisoner and forced marched these bloodied men. When they arrived at Durham Cathedral on Sept 11 only 3,000 were left alive, 2,000 men had died on that 8 day forced march due to starvation, illness, or exhaustion. By the end of October, cold, malnutrition, and disease had resulted in the deaths of another 1,600 of the Scots soldiers. The bodies of many of those who had died were simply thrown into a mass grave in the form of a trench running northwards from the Cathedral. The location of their remains was then forgotten for almost three centuries, until rediscovered by workmen in 2013. **[7]**

Of the estimated 5,000 Scottish soldiers that began the march southwards from Dunbar, over 3,500 died either on the march or during imprisonment in the Cathedral -- more than the total number killed on the battlefield. Of the 1,400 survivors, the majority were eventually transported to English colonies in the New World. That is the brutal legacy of Cromwell to Scotland. Montrose captured and executed.

1651 Charles II invades England. Defeated and flees back to France.

1652 England involved in war with Dutch.

1653 Cromwell proclaims himself Lord Protector of England.

1654 England involved in more wars.

1656 Trouble started in American Colonies.

1657 Death of Oliver Cromwell -- Son Richard named Protector.

1659 Richard, disgusted with intrigue, resigns.

1660 General Monk occupies London. Charles II proclaimed King.

1661 Truth revealed regarding intrigue entered into by Cromwell and his cohorts Ireton, and Bradshaw, causes serious public reaction. Their bodies are exhumed and hung from gallows on Tyburn Hill, London.

1662 Religious strife is engendered to divide members of the Protestant denominations. Non-Conformists to the established Church of England are persecuted.

1664 England is again involved in war with Holland.

1665 A great depression settles over England. Unemployment and shortages of food undermine the health of the people and the Great Plague breaks out.

1666 England involved in war with France and Holland.

1667 Jewish cabal agents start new religious and political strife.

1674 England and Holland make Peace. The Jews directing international intrigue change their characters. They become matchmakers. They elevate plain Mr. William Stradholder to the rank of Captain-General of the Dutch Forces. He became William Prince of Orange. It was arranged that he meet Mary, the eldest daughter of the Duke of York. The Duke was only one place removed from becoming King of England.

1677 Princess Mary of England married William Prince of Orange. To place William Prince of Orange upon the Throne of England it was necessary to get rid of both Charles II, and the Duke of York, who was slated to become James II.

1683 The Rye House Plot was hatched. The intention was to assassinate both King Charles II and the Duke of York. It failed.

1685 King Charles II died. The Duke of York became King James II of England. Immediately a campaign of *L'Infamie* was started against James II by the Jews. The Duke of Monmouth was persuaded, or bribed, into leading an insurrection to overthrow the king. On June 30th, the Battle of Sedgemoor was fought. Monmouth was defeated and captured. He was executed July 15th. In August Judge Jeffreys opened, what historians have named, "The Bloody Assizes". Over three hundred persons concerned in the Monmouth Rebellion, were sentenced to death under circumstances of atrocious cruelty. Nearly one thousand others were condemned to be sold as slaves. **[8]**

This was a typical example of how the Jewish powers, working behind the scenes, create conditions for which other people are blamed. Others are aroused to take active opposition against those they blame. They in turn are liquidated. King James still had to be disposed of before William of Orange could be placed on the throne to carry out their mandate. Every person in England was "bewitched and bewildered." They were not allowed to know the truth. They blamed everyone, and everything -- except the Jews who were pulling the strings. Then the conspirators made their next move.

1688 The Jews ordered William Prince of Orange to land in England at Torbay. This he did on November 5th. King James abdicated. He fled to France. He had become unpopular by reason of the campaign of *L'Infamie*, intrigue and his own foolishness and culpability.

1689 William of Orange and Mary, were proclaimed King and Queen of England. King James did not intend to give up the Throne without a fight. He was a Catholic, so the Jews set up William of Orange as the Champion of the Protestant Faith. On February 15th, 1689, King James landed in Ireland. The Battle of the Boyne was fought by men of definite, and opposing, religious convictions.

The Battle has been celebrated by Orangemen on the 12th of July ever since. There is probably not one Orangeman in ten thousand who knows that all the wars and rebellions fought from 1640 to 1689 were fomented by the International Jewish money-

lenders for the purpose of putting themselves in position to control British politics and the economy.

Their first objective was to obtain permission to institute a Bank of England, and consolidate and secure the debts Britain owed them for loans made to her to fight the wars they instigated. History shows how they completed their plans.

In the final analysis, none of the countries and people involved in the wars and revolutions obtained any lasting benefits. No permanent or satisfactory solution was reached regarding the political, economic, and religious issues involved. THE ONLY PEOPLE TO BENEFIT WERE THE SMALL GROUP OF JEWISH MONEY-LENDERS WHO FINANCED THE WARS AND REVOLUTIONS, AND THEIR FRIENDS AND AGENTS, WHO SUPPLIED THE ARMIES, THE SHIPS, AND THE MUNITIONS.

The Jewish part of the "English Civil War" has been, and still is, ignored by most historians. The only exceptions seem to be popular historians, but even they seem only to be permitted, by the Jewish controlled media, to publish if the whole subject is disguised with unneeded complexities. The full costs, in every sense, of the civil war are muted and romanticized, and left unassessed; no doubt to pretend that the harm done, and wreckage caused, and censorship and lies enforced by Cromwell, and the debts left behind, were not very grave.

As with the *Holodomor* (the man-made famine in Soviet Ukraine in 1932 and 1933 that killed millions of Ukrainians), the Jews will never acknowledge disasters. Probably the English "Civil War" was vastly more evil than usually realized; certainly the Jews would not want Britons to say "never again!" to the Jews. It appears that normal people, and not official historians, nor Jews, will have to separate out the covert Jewish influences in Britain, and try to find accurate and simplified ways to remove their power.

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